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(12) **Patent Application:**

(11) **CA 2205407**

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(54) A FIXING ELEMENT FOR OSTEOSYNTHESIS

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(54) ELEMENT DE FIXATION POUR OSTEOSYNTHESE

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(45) Issued on:

(22) Filed on: **Nov. 30, 1995**

(43) Laid open on: **June 6, 1996**

Disclaimer

(51) International Class (IPC): **A61B 17/68**

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT): **Yes**

(85) <u>National entry on:</u>	May 15, 1997
(86) <u>PCT Filing number:</u>	PCT/DE95/01768
(87) <u>International publication number:</u>	WO96/16607

(30) Application priority data:

Application No.	Country	Date
P 44 44 510.5	Germany (Federal Republic of)	Nov. 30, 1994

Availability of licence:

N/A

Language of filing:

English

ABSTRACT:

The invention concerns a securing element for osteosynthesis, preferably for anchoring a bone implant. The securing element comprises a receiving member which can be inserted into a bore and an expanding member. The receiving member can be radially expanded by a wedge effect by driving in the expanding member in a longitudinal bore provided in the receiving member or an opening comprising a peripheral wall. The receiving member (1) which is divided in the longitudinal direction comprises at least two partial elements (2, 3) which are separate or movably connected to each other. When the expanding member is driven in, the partial elements (2, 3) are uniformly expanded substantially over their entire lengths.

CLAIMS: [Show all claims](#)

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TEXT TRANSLATION

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A Fixing Element for Osteosynthesis

Description

The invention relates to a fixing element of the type described in the preamble of Claim 1.

EP-B1 409 364 discloses a connecting element for osteosynthesis which is designed as an expandable, elastically deformable sleeve. The sleeve has a diameter which reduces from an end side and is provided with a slot extending in the longitudinal direction. The expansion of the sleeve is effected by a pin which is designed so as to be axially symmetrical and preferably tapers in conical fashion in the direction of insertion and whose outer diameter is greater than the smallest outer diameter of the sleeve and smaller than the greatest outer diameter thereof. At the periphery of the sleeve different kinds of toothed elements are provided consisting for example of sawtooth-shaped barbs, helical or concentric projections.

Upon the driving-in of the pin, the outer wall of the sleeve, inserted into a corresponding bore in the bone fragments to be connected, is pressed against the surrounding bone material and wedged accordingly.

A disadvantage of the known implant for the osteosynthetic connection of reset bone fragments consists, in particular, in that - independently of the quality of its stabilising effect - primarily the attainable stability of the connection is unpredictable and highly variable in the longitudinal direction.

Furthermore, upon the fixing of this element torsion stresses arise which are unpredictable in terms of their effects and which reduce the stability of the connection.

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Commencing from the shortcomings of the prior art, the object of the invention is to provide a fixing element of the type referred to in the introduction with which an improved osteosynthetic stabilisation, approximating the fixing properties of a metallic fixing element, is attainable.

This object is fulfilled by the characterising features of Claim 1.

The invention includes the recognition that, in the case of an osteosynthetic fixing element insertable in an accommodating opening (bore or other longitudinal channel), as uniform as possible an introduction of force should take place for the attainment of a stable connection to the bone. This relates both to the fixing of bone fragments and to the fixing of ligaments to the bone. The corresponding also applies to the fixing of plates. In order here to replace the conventionally used screw, an element is required which, solely by virtue of its expansion, facilitates the introduction of force over the entire bone area which is passed through, without the stability of said element being subjected to excess stress. Therefore for example insertion under torsion stress, as in the case of conventional metal screws, is not to be employed.

In contrast to the known conical expanding element, it is provided that the relative expansion takes place over the entire length of the outer surface, which latter is in engagement with the bone material, and by as constant as possible a longitudinal amount sufficient to establish a reliable interlocking connection of the outer profiling. The cross-sectional enlargement relates to that part of the individual sub-elements which is in the leading position during the insertion of the expanding body and thus forms the movement front. Here double triple or also multiple

subdivision in the longitudinal direction is possible. Due to the fact that the sub-elements are freely displaceable relative to one another in the radial and tangential directions, in order to be inserted into a bore they are brought into a compressed position in which the wall of the bore has not yet been reached. Instead of boxes of circular cross-section, longitudinal channels which have other cross-sectional shapes and/or which are tapered in the direction of insertion are also suitable.

Upon the expansion of the sub-elements (driven through the expanding body which latter bears, as far possible, against the entire length of the inner opening and has uniform, ascending wedge-shaped surfaces), the said sub-elements execute a movement in the radial direction, where a vertical line, which contacts the wall substantially over the entire length, leads in the expansion movement and penetrates into the wall by the full travel distance and over the full length. In the case of two sub-elements, these are two oppositely disposed outer zones, whereas in the case of three sub-elements a structure is formed which resembles the jaws of a drill chuck. Here, however, in contrast to the latter, it is not a question of an engaging action relative to an inner, cylindrical drill but an engagement into the outer wall.

Thus in a preferred embodiment the outer curvature of the sub-elements is to be selected such that it corresponds to the expanded cross-section. Since in this case the lateral lines of the sub-elements initially form a tangent with the bore, it can be favourable to cause the corresponding zone to reduce slightly in cross-section to enable as large as possible a fixing element to be introduced into a given bore-hole and to make the relative expansion movement as large as possible.

In the case of polygonal subdivision, the expanding body is to be of a correspondingly polygonal formation, and a corresponding, similar sliding surface is to be provided for each outer sub-element.

When the fixing element according to the invention is used for the fixing of ligaments or the like in the bore-hole, the peripheral cross-section thereof preferably comprises a corresponding recess for the clamping insertion of the corresponding element.

A peripheral, flange-like collar serves for the fixing of plates and the like.

A particular advantage of the invention consists in that the expansion takes place substantially uniformly over the entire length so that no torsional or rotating movements can arise which could result in non-uniform fixing with the risk of local excess stress.

It is also particularly favourable for the depth of the outer profiling to correspond to the attainable travel so that a compression zone within the structure is available to the displaced bone material.

In accordance with a preferred embodiment, the fixing element for osteosynthesis consists of a substantially rod-shaped accommodating body, comprising two sub-elements which define a cavity, and of an expanding body. The accommodating body, positioned in a bone bore-hole for the connection of bone fragments, changes its spatial configuration when the expanding body enters the cavity, which latter is surrounded by the sub-elements and extends over the entire length of the accommodating body. The sub-elements of the accommodating body are not permanently connected to one another but are retained by guide elements

in a relative position to one another such that upon the insertion of the expanding body into the cavity, a uniform change occurs in the spacing between the respective sub-element and the longitudinal axis of the accommodating body in a direction, in each case, at right angles to this axis.

In this way - as previously explained - advantageously it is obtained that the sub-elements are not subjected to deformation as a result of the expansion process and a substantially uniform surface pressure is generated between the outer wall of the fixing element and the bone material over the entire length of the fixing element.

The guide elements are designed as a slide-guide comprising a tongue and a recess which receives the tongue, where the guide elements are in each case disposed on the mutually facing sides of the sub-elements and in active engagement when the fixing element is inserted into a bone bore-hole.

The cavity present between the sub-elements of the accommodating body has a quadrilateral, for example rectangular, cross-section which, in accordance with an advantageous further development of the invention, enlarges in wedge-like formation on one side in an end zone in the direction of the cavity opening. This substantially facilitates the driving-in of an expanding body, having the form of a rod-shaped parallelepiped, during the surgical intervention. The parallelepiped-shaped cross-section is adapted to the rectangular cross-sectional profile of the cavity in the accommodating body, where however the lateral or vertical dimension has a greater value compared to the cross-sectional profile of the cavity in order to obtain the desired expansion effect. Furthermore, for the insertion of the expanding body into the enlarging opening of the accommodating body it is favourable to taper the expanding

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body by the provision of a wedge-shaped chamfer at the end which is to be inserted.

The quadrilateral cross-section of the cavity and of the expanding body, in cooperation with the slide-guide, ensure that, upon the driving-in of the expanding body, a movement of the sub-elements of the accommodating body occurs where the said sub-elements retain their parallelism and their mirror-symmetrical position relative to the axis of the cavity. This facilitates a uniform movement of the sub-elements at right angles to this longitudinal axis and in opposition to one another and brings about a substantially uniform surface pressure between the outer wall of the fixing element and the surrounding bone material over the entire length of the fixing element.

In accordance with another embodiment of the invention, that end of the expanding body which lies opposite the wedge-shaped end portion comprises a profiled wall which forms an enlarged contact surface for the temporary interlocking- and frictional fixing of a surgical tool provided for easy handling of the expanding body. Profile sections of triangular cross-section extending transversely to the longitudinal axis of the expanding body are particularly suitable for this purpose. For the handling of the expanding body it is equally important for the accommodating body to possess a shorter length than the expanding body. This ensures that the profiled end of the expanding body is still able to be handled when the expanding body has already completely penetrated the accommodating body.

In accordance with another favourable further development of the invention, the sub-elements of the accommodating body have the form of longitudinal-section-halves of a hollow cylinder in each case comprising a recess which, upon the assembly of the accommodating body, define a substantially

rectangular cavity. On the side on which the expanding body is introduced, the sub-elements in each case bear a flange-like collar which facilitates an accurate and secure positioning of the accommodating body in the bore-hole provided in the bone parts to be connected. In a simple manner, the collar likewise prevents the accommodating body from not being pressed into the bore when the expanding body is being driven in.

The interlocking fixing of the sub-elements of the accommodating body in the bone material is achieved in a favourable manner by a profiled surface of its outer wall. For this purpose grooves are provided which are arranged in the form of a half-ring and which have a triangular cross-section. The number and/or shape of the grooves is selected such that a longitudinal section through the sub-elements has a sawtooth-shaped boundary line.

In accordance with another further development of the invention, the sub-elements have a different cross-sectional profile. Here in the case of one sub-element the periphery thereof is provided with a flattened area extending over the entire length. Advantageously, when an accommodating body is inserted into the bone bore-hole this results in an additional free space between the respective walls, in which free space a further element to be permanently attached to the bone can be positioned. This feature of the invention provides, for example, favourable osteosynthetic conditions for a knee joint operation where, for the fixing of the cruciate ligament, a bone portion with grown-on tendon is inserted in such a free space and can be fixed by the expansion of the accommodating body.

Both the accommodating body and the expanding body consist of a material which, with acceptable biological compatibility, is subject to resorbing decomposition and is

produced by injection moulding. A polylactide, polyglycolide or clockwise- or anticlockwise-rotatory copolymer of these substances is preferably provided as material.

Advantageous further developments of the invention are characterised in the sub-claims and will be explained in detail in the following together with the description of the preferred embodiment of the invention making reference to the Figures wherein:

Figure 1 is a front view of the preferred embodiment of the invention in the unexpanded state;

Figure 1a is a lateral view from the right corresponding to the illustration in Figure 1;

Figure 2 is a front view of the preferred embodiment of the invention following the driving-in of an expanding body (not shown);

Figure 2a is a lateral view from the right corresponding to the illustration in Figure 2;

Figure 3 is a lateral view of a favourable embodiment of an expanding body and

Figure 4 is a plan view of a bone area with an inserted fixing element in a schematic illustration.

The accommodating body 1, illustrated in a front view and side view in Figures 1 and 1a respectively, is composed of two rod-shaped sub-elements 2 and 3 of different formation comprising an equal-sized, axially extending, rectangular recess (compare items 9.2 and 9.3 in Figures 2 and 2a). The sub-elements 2, 3 are not permanently connected to one another. They are retained in the illustrated position by guide elements (compare items 4 and 5 in Figures 2 and 2a) and form a hollow-cylindrical body which is flattened on one side. The recesses in the sub-elements 2, 3 define a cavity 9 of rectangular cross-section which extends over the entire

length of the accommodating body 1. One end zone of the cavity 9 is provided with a wedge-shaped enlargement 11 in the direction of the cavity opening. This substantially simplifies the driving-in of an expanding body in the form of an oblong parallelepiped (not shown, compare item 20 in Figure 3) during the surgical intervention.

As a result of the one-sided flattening 3.1 at the periphery of the sub-element 3, advantageously a free space is provided between the accommodating body 1 inserted into a bone bore-hole and the wall of said bore-hole, into which free space an additional element, to be osteosynthetically connected, can be introduced prior to the driving-in of the expanding body. This shape of the fixing element thus provides favourable conditions for knee joint operations in which a cruciate-ligament attachment is provided.

Each of the sub-elements 2, 3 bears a flange-like collar 6, 7, in each case at the same end. This collar ensures that an accommodating body 1, introduced into a bone bore-hole during an osteosynthetic intervention, remains in the desired position when the expanding body is inserted into the cavity 9 along the axis 10.

When an accommodating body 1 has been inserted into a bone bore-hole, the profiling provided at the periphery of the sub-elements 2, 3 results in the fixing of said accommodating body and a favourable introduction of force into the bone when the expanding body is driven into the cavity 9. The profiling is formed by similar, triangular-shaped grooves 8 which extend around the sub-elements in each case in the form of a half-ring and converge in peripheral edges 12.

The accommodating body 1 shown in Figures 2 and 2a is enlarged in its spatial configuration by an expanding body

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(not shown) driven into the cavity 9. Here the sub-elements 2, 3 have been displaced in opposite directions and in each case by the same amount in a direction at right angles to the cavity axis 10. This movement is brought about by the slide-guide, which latter comprises a tongue 5 and a rectangular recess 4, and by the rectangular shape of the recesses 9.2, 9.3 defining the channel 9 and of the rod-shaped expanding body, and ensures a uniform pressure by the profiled wall of the sub-elements 2, 3 against the bone material over the entire length of the fixing element.

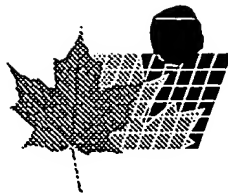
The expanding body 20, illustrated in Figure 3, of the fixing element consists, like the sub-elements of the accommodating body, of a material which is subject to resorbing decomposition in the human body. The rod-shaped expanding body has a rectangular cross-sectional profile and at one of its ends 21 forms a wedge-shaped chamfer 21.1 which substantially simplifies the insertion of the expanding body into an accommodating body positioned in the bone material. At the other end 22 profiling 22.1 is provided to enable a more secure positioning of a tool for the handling of the expanding body during an osteosynthetic intervention. The profiling consists of ribs of triangular cross-section which extend transversely to the longitudinal axis of the expanding body.

The bone area 23 illustrated in Figure 4 comprises a bore-hole 23.1 into which the accommodating body, comprising the sub-elements 2 and 3, is inserted. Due to the flattening at the periphery of sub-element 3, a free space remains between the wall of the bore-hole and the accommodating body. This free space can be utilized for the insertion of elements 24, 25 to be attached during an osteosynthetic intervention. Thus for example in the case of a knee joint operation with cruciate-ligament replacement, the free space provides favourable conditions for the positioning of a bone portion

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24 with tendon 25 attached thereto. Following the driving-in of the expanding body (not shown), bone portion 24 and tendon 25 elements of the sub-element 3 are pressed against the wall of the bone in a fixing manner.

The invention is not limited to the preferred exemplary embodiment described in the foregoing. Rather, a number of variants are conceivable which also apply the described invention in basically different types of embodiments.



(21)(A1) **2,205,407**
(86) 1995/11/30
(87) 1996/06/06

(72) LOB, Günter, DE

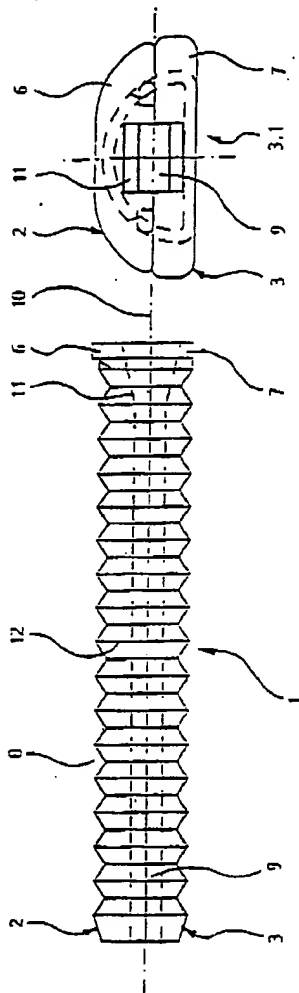
(71) LOB, Günter, DE

(51) Int.Cl.⁶ A61B 17/68

(30) 1994/11/30 (P 44 44 510.5) DE

(54) **ELEMENT DE FIXATION POUR OSTEOSYNTHESE**

(54) **A FIXING ELEMENT FOR OSTEOSYNTHESIS**



(57) L'invention concerne un élément de fixation s'utilisant en ostéosynthèse, de préférence pour ancrer un implant osseux, qui comprend un corps de réception insérable dans un alésage et un corps écarteur. Le corps de réception peut être expansé dans le sens radial par effet de clavette, par enfoncement du corps écarteur dans un alésage oblong prévu dans ledit corps de réception ou dans une autre ouverture comportant une paroi périphérique. Le corps de réception (1) divisé dans le sens longitudinal comprend au moins deux éléments partiels (2, 3) séparés ou assemblés mobiles, qui sont expansés uniformément sensiblement sur toute leur longueur par enfoncement du corps écarteur.

(57) The invention concerns a securing element for osteosynthesis, preferably for anchoring a bone implant. The securing element comprises a receiving member which can be inserted into a bore and an expanding member. The receiving member can be radially expanded by a wedge effect by driving in the expanding member in a longitudinal bore provided in the receiving member or an opening comprising a peripheral wall. The receiving member (1) which is divided in the longitudinal direction comprises at least two partial elements (2, 3) which are separate or movably connected to each other. When the expanding member is driven in, the partial elements (2, 3) are uniformly expanded substantially over their entire lengths.

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Claims

1. A fixing element for osteosynthesis, preferably for the fixing of a bone implant, comprising an accommodating body which can be introduced into a bore-hole and an expanding body, where, as a result of the driving-in of the expanding body into a longitudinally directed bore-hole provided in the accommodating body or another opening having a continuous wall, the accommodating body is radially expandable by a wedge effect, characterised in that the accommodating body (1), sub-divided in the longitudinal direction, consists of at least two sub-elements (2, 3) which are separate from one another or are connected to one another so as to be moveable in such manner that as a result of the driving-in of the expanding body, they are uniformly expandable, substantially over their entire length, as a result of the mutual wedge effect of accommodating body and expanding body.

2. A fixing element according to Claim 1, characterised in that the outer dimensions of the accommodating body in the unexpanded state do not exceed the cross-sectional dimensions of a bore-hole or another opening whose cross-sectional dimensions are exceeded in the radial direction by a given length over an area extending substantially over the entire length of each sub-element, in the expanded state of the accommodating body.

3. A fixing element according to Claim 1, characterised in that different expanding bodies of different thicknesses are provided.

4. A fixing element according to Claim 1, characterised in that the sub-elements (2, 3) complement one another to form a body having a substantially cylindrical outer wall of uniform cross-section which alternates with a substantially

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cylindrical bore-hole, or that the inner cavity (9) of the cylinder has a substantially polygonal cross-section, where a polygonal surface is directed substantially at right angles to the expansion direction of the adjacent sub-element.

5. A fixing element according to Claim 4, characterised in that in the outer peripheral area, at least over a part of their longitudinal extent, the sub-elements (2, 3) comprise profiling (8, 12) or structuring which extends substantially transversely to the direction of insertion of the fixing element into the bone and consists in particular of grooves (8) of triangular cross-section which engage around the sub-elements substantially in the form of a half-ring.

6. A fixing element according to Claim 1, characterised in that at least two of the sub-elements (2, 3) have different cross-sectional shapes in the shaft area.

7. A fixing element according to Claim 6, characterised in that at least one sub-element (3) comprises an outer flattening (3.1) of its outer curvature extending over at least a part of, and preferably the whole of, the length of the shaft.

8. A fixing element according to Claim 1, characterised in that at least one of the sub-elements (2, 3) is provided with a flange-like collar (6, 7).

9. A fixing element according to Claim 1, characterised in that the engaging element has the form of a tangentially extending tongue (5) provided on one of the sub-elements or a corresponding engaging element designed for engagement into a recess (4) provided in the other sub-element for the guiding accommodation of the tongue.

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10. A fixing element according to Claim 1, characterised in that the cavity (9) enlarges slightly in wedge-shaped formation towards that end of the sub-element (2, 3) which bears the collar (6, 7).

11. A fixing element according to Claim 1, characterised in that that end (21) of the rod (20) which has a smaller cross-section comprises a substantially wedge-shaped chamfer (21.2) and/or the length of the rod exceeds the length of the sub-elements (2, 3).

12. A fixing element according to Claim 11, characterised in that that end (22) of the rod which is at the rear upon insertion comprises profiling to improve the engagement of a tool.

13. A fixing element according to Claim 12, characterised in that the profiling is provided on two side surfaces arranged opposite one another and comprises profile elements (22.1), extending transversely to the longitudinal axis of the rod (20), of preferably triangular cross-section.

14. A fixing element according to Claim 1, characterised in that polylactide, polyglycolide or a clockwise- or anticlockwise-rotatory copolymer of these substances is provided as resorbable material.

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